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THE COMMONWEALTH,
KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, Jan 5, 1858.

IN SENATE.

Prayer by the Rev: Mr. THAAR, of the Baptist church.

The Journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the passage of sundry bills which originated in that House; also, the passage by the H. R. of the following Senate bills, viz:

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to regulate the duties of county and commonwealth's attorneys.

An act for the benefit of Thos. P. Smith.

An act to amend the charter of the Franklin insurance company of Louisville.

A PETITION

Was presented by Mr. ANDREWS, and appropriately referred.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

The unfinished report from the committee on the Code of Practice, being:

"A bill to amend the 342d, sec. of the criminal code of practice," was then taken up.

The amendment of Mr. RUST to allow appeal in all cases of fines of \$20 and upwards was adopted; yeas 20, nays 16.

Mr. ANDREWS then offered a substitute for the bill, which in effect allows appeals in all cases of fines for misdemeanors; adopted; yeas 19, nays 17.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Mr. PORTER, Circuit Courts—a H. R. bill concerning proceedings in circuit and chancery courts; placed in the orders of the day.

REPORTS OF SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. MATTHEWSON—a bill to amend the charter of the city of Paducah; passed.

Mr. EDWARDS—a bill for the benefit of the Baptist church in Russellville; passed.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Mr. WINFREY—a bill to reduce the salaries of the various public officers of this State.

Mr. BOARMAN—a bill to charter the Maxville and Pleasant Hill turnpike road company.

Those who voted for Mr. Powell, were Cosby, Daraby, Fisk, Garrard, Grover, Gruny, Heady, Martin, Matthewson, McBrayer, Porter, Read, Rust, Silvertooth, Smith, Walker, Walton, Wilson—18.

For Hon. J. B. Thompson, Mr. Burton.

Messrs. RIPLEY and PORTER were appointed a committee to compare the vote in conjunction with the committee of the House of Representatives, who after a short time reported that the joint vote of the two Houses stood thus:

For L. W. Powell, 80

For Garret Davis, 54

For John B. Thompson, 1

Hon. L. W. POWELL having received a majority of all the votes cast by the General Assembly, was declared duly elected as a Senator in Congress, for six years from the 4th day of March, 1859.

A committee was appointed to compare the House vote, with that of the Senate.

They retired, and after a short absence reported the joint vote to stand as follows:

Hon. L. W. Powell, 80

Garret Davis, 54

Jno. B. Thompson, 1

Hon. L. W. POWELL, having received a major

ity of all the votes cast by the General Assembly, was declared duly elected as a Senator in Congress, for six years from the 4th day of March, 1859.

The ladies—sweet briars in the garden of life."

And the House adjourned.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES RESUMED.

Mr. ANDREWS, Judiciary—a bill in relation to Commissioners: ordered to be printed and placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. BUCKNER, Judiciary—a bill to reduce into one, the several acts in relation to the town of Hopkinsville: before action on this bill.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1858.

Prayer by Rev. Jno. C. HARASOV, of the Methodist church.

The Journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

PETITIONS

Were presented by Messrs. LYNE, HUSTON, FLEMING, A. H. FIELD, CHAMBLIN, REID, BARBEE, JONES, A. H. TALBOT, and JESSEE, which were received and appropriately referred.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Mr. WINFREY—a bill to reduce the salaries of the various public officers of this State.

Mr. BOARMAN—a bill to charter the Maxville and Pleasant Hill turnpike road company.

MOTION

On motion of Mr. HUSTON, Mr. PENNEBACKER was added to the committee on Judiciary.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The House then resumed the consideration of a bill to amend section 2, article 63, of the revised statutes: informally passed over.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. HUSTON, Judiciary—a bill to extend the time of holding the Morgan circuit court: passed.

Also—a bill in regard to jury trials, and the effect of same in will cases; ordered to be printed and placed in the orders of the day.

Also—discharged from further consideration of leave to bring in a bill to change the time of meeting of the General Assembly.

Mr. C. FIELD, Jr., Judiciary—a bill for the benefit of F. G. Slaughter, of Nelson county: passed.

Mr. DEHAVEN, Judiciary—discharged from the consideration of a leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of St. Philip's church at Harrodsburg; referred to committee on Religion.

Also—discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Margaret Broyles.

Mr. GRAY, Ways and Means—a bill to amend the law in relation to assessments: ordered to be printed and placed in the orders of the day.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 11 O'CLOCK.

A bill remunerating W. L. Sutton and others, for preparing the registration report.

Mr. NEWCUM proposed to amend the bill by striking out "five hundred dollars," the compensation proposed for Dr. Sutton: rejected.

A lengthy debate ensued, in which a number of the members participated.

Mr. CROSSLAND moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert "one thousand dollars," as compensation to Dr. Sutton: rejected.

Mr. C. P. TALBOT demanded the previous question, which was ordered.

SPECIAL ORDER

A joint resolution to elect a United States Senator, to succeed Hon. J. B. Thompson, this day.

Mr. MACHEN moved that a committee be appointed to inform the Senate that this House was ready to proceed to the election of United States Senator.

Mr. JACKSON moved a substitute for the motion, the following:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unnecessary to elect, during this session of the Legislature, a Senator to the Congress of the United States.

Mr. JACKSON advocated the amendment.

Mr. MACHEN demanded the previous question, which was ordered.

The yeas and nays being then demanded on the amendment of Mr. JACKSON, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Armstrong, Barton, Brown, J. L. Caldwell, Chamblin, Combs, Daniel, Davis, Drane, Duncan, C. Field, Jr., Fleming, Foss, Goodloe, G. W. Hamilton, Hansford, Harned, Hines, Houston, Jackson, Johnson, Lyne, Lyon, McDowell, Mitchell, Pennebaker, Sebree, Shanks, Winfrey, Woods, and Worthington—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Speaker, (White,) Anthony, Babee, Bates, Belsie, Boarman, Brann, Brower, Bruce, Burns, G. S. Caldwell, Clement, Crawford, Crossland, Daily, Dehaven, Dickey, Dobyns, Donan, Eaves, Ellis, Ficklin, A. H. Field, Gray, W. H. Hamilton, Hardy, Hensley, Hines, Huey, Jessie, Jones, Kelsey, Kendall, Leathers, Machen, McAfee, McCreary, McMillan, Morse, Newcum, Newell, Parker, Patton, R. Payne, W. P. Payne, Rachford, Reid, Richardson, Roach, Roberts, Russell, Shawhan, Skean, Smith, Streett, A. H. Talbot, C. P. Talbot, Thomas, Thompson, Trapnell, J. T. White, Whitt, Wickliffe, Wilson, Winston, and Woosley—67.

So the amendment was rejected.

The motion of Mr. MACHEN was then adopted, and a message having been received from the Senate that they were ready to proceed, Mr. NEWELL nominated L. W. POWELL, of Henderson county, as a candidate for United States Senator.

Mr. JOHNSON nominated GARRETT DAVIS, of Boone county.

The Senate having been informed of the nominations, and a message received from that body, that they had nominated Messrs. L. W. POWELL and GARRETT DAVIS.

The House then proceeded to ballot, which resulted as follows:

For L. W. POWELL—Messrs. Speaker, (White,) Anthony, Babee, Bates, Belsie, Boarman, Brann, Bruce, Burns, Clement, Crawford, Crossland, Daily, Dehaven, Dickey, Dobyns, Donan, Eaves, Ellis, Ficklin, A. H. Field, Gray, W. H. Hamilton, Hardy, Hensley, Hines, Huey, Jessie, Jones, Kelsey, Kendall, Leathers, Machen, McAfee, McCreary, McMillan, Morse, Newcum, Newell, Parker, Patton, R. Payne, W. P. Payne, Rachford, Reid, Richardson, Roach, Roberts, Russell, Shawhan, Skean, Smith, Streett, A. H. Talbot, C. P. Talbot, Thomas, Thompson, Trapnell, J. T. White, Whitt, Wickliffe, Wilson, Winston, and Woosley—62.

For GARRETT DAVIS—Messrs. Armstrong, Barton, Brower, Brown, G. S. Caldwell, J. L. Cald., well, Chamblin, Combs, Daniel, Davis, Drane, Duncan, C. Field, Jr., Fleming, Foss, Goodloe, G. W. Hamilton, Hansford, Harned, Hines, Houston, Jackson, Johnson, Lyne, Lyon, McDowell, Mitchell, W. C. Talbot, Winfrey, Woods, and Worthington—35.

A committee was appointed to compare the House vote, with that of the Senate.

They retired, and after a short absence reported the joint vote to stand as follows:

Hon. L. W. Powell, 80

Garret Davis, 54

Jno. B. Thompson, 1

Hon. L. W. POWELL, having received a major

ity of all the votes cast by the General Assembly, was declared duly elected as a Senator in Congress, for six years from the 4th day of March, 1859.

The Senate proceeded to ballot, and the vote stood thus:

Those who voted for Mr. Davis, were

Mr. Speaker, (King,) Andrews, Bledsoe, Brower, Buckner, Edwards, Gillis, Haycraft, Howard, Irvine, Mallory, McKee, Ripley, Sudduth, Taylor, Wait, Whitaker, Williams, Wright—19.

We recommend to our cotemporaries of the *Maysville Express*, and other Southern Democratic papers, the following article from the *New Orleans Delta*, a sound pro slavery paper.—It speaks candidly its views concerning the merits of the controversy between the friends of the administration and Gov. Walker:

Tweedledum vs. Tweedledee.

The uproar in Congress and the party journals of the country at this time, on account of a hair-splitting distinction about the constitution made at Leecompton, for the good folks of Kansas to live and thrive under, is funny exceedingly, extricating so, as our ultra Southern friends exercise themselves about the foolishness of the party. The true state of the case, denuded of all political humbug and misrepresentation, is simply this, if we go back to the first starting point. Governor Walker, before accepting his gubernatorial hours, submitted his views in extenso to the President and his cabinet, as to the mode, to his mind, best calculated to promote the settlement of the affairs of the distressed Territory, and give peace and tranquility to its inhabitants. These views of Governor Walker were approved most heartily by President Buchanan and every individual member of his cabinet separately and conjointly, and instructions in accordance with them were made out for his guidance and direction of the government. The general of the army, the general of the navy, the secretary of state, the secretary of war, the attorney general, and other apparatus for the physical recreation of the gentler sex, would entitle himself to be looked upon as a public benefactor. The majority of complaints, consumption included, which afflict the female world, arise almost exclusively from the want of exercise and suitable amusement. We are told so by the doctors, and we know it from our daily experience.

Now the game of billiards, though a very gentle one, calls every muscle of the body into active life; its attitudes are as diversified as the position of the balls upon the board, and yet there is not one of them that is not fraught with easy gracefulness and vigor. In the ordinary course of an hour's billiard playing, a person will walk from two to three miles round the table, besides exerting every sinew of his body in other and different directions; and yet so frequent are the pauses, and so absorbing the interest, that the idea of fatigue is the very last to enter the head.

The grand feature, which we trust will eventually lead to the general adoption of billiards as the game for home— the game to be introduced into the houses and shared with the families of all who are wealthy enough to afford such an expensive luxury—is this: That it will admit of being enjoyed in common by both the male and female members of the family circle. Neither sex can enjoy an amusement so rational or innocent when alone; for they exert a happy influence on each other when in company, and more than half the vices and follies which affect society result from the separation of the sexes in the pursuit of their different amusements.— Those giant plague spots of society, as at present constituted—gambling and intemperance—seldom dare to show their features in the drawing-room, while they often obtrude their unwelcome presence into the “club.”

Look, ladies, at the billiard table as a means of domesticating your husbands and brothers—as of making home so agreeable that they will seldom care to leave it, except on business or in your society—and say if the general introduction of the game as a household appendage be not worthy your very serious consideration.

A first class estate, furnished with all the modern improvements, would not cost more than one-half the price of a good piano, it would permit any number from two to ten to play at it once with ease, and would likewise afford amusement and a certain amount of mathematical instruction to as many as could conveniently sit around and watch the progress of the game.

In France and Germany, and in this country also, is limited extent, the ladies have for many years participated in this “noble game.” The greatest, the wisest, and one of the purest of modern women, the celebrated Madame de Staél, was an enthusiastic advocate of billiards, and one of the most brilliant players of her age.

In country houses, removed from the theater and operas, the balls and soirees of metropolitan society, the “noble game” would supply the place of these excitements with something healthier and purer. We should all sleep more soundly, if we made it a rule to play billiards for an hour or two each evening before going to bed.—Our wives and children would be more healthy and happy, more affectionate and fond of home; for there is nothing which endears the family circle so intimately as the recollections of amusements shared in common—of games in which we all took part.

These remarks have been made in a spirit of conciliation, with the hope that they may help to dissipate some of the well-meaning but mistaken prejudices which persist in confounding this truly scientific game with the blind and reckless chances upon which the gambler stakes and loses all his wealth on earth—health, character, and fortune.

With the hope of doing justice to the conduct of Commodore Paulding, I am led to believe from the lights before me, that the administration will, under the circumstances, endorse the course pursued by Paulding; for, under the recent treaty, the government pledged itself to protect and secure the neutrality of the Nicaragua Transit route; and upon this view of the subject the Commodore's course will be fully justified, and if I am not greatly mistaken instructions will be sent to Com. Paulding to keep that route open, whether blockaded by filibusters or what not.

It is believed by the Cabinet that Nicaragua has ratified the new treaty, though no official communication has been received on the subject.

It is charged that Paulding's letter to the Department contains several positive falsehoods—He says Walker “captured goods of merchants in transit to the interior, killed men, and made prisoners of peaceful inhabitants, &c. &c.” Gen. Walker says there is not one word of truth in either of these grave charges. The river having been blockaded by Costa Rica, no goods were in transit to the interior; nor was there a single man killed in the capture of Fort Castillo, while the women on the steamer Morgan were camp followers—the other prisoners being Costa Rican soldiers, and not “peaceful inhabitants.”

In 1855 Commodore Paulding addressed a letter to Col. Wheeler, then U. S. Minister to Central America, in which he expressed a sympathy for General Walker's cause, and eulogized his efforts to regenerate Nicaragua. His ideas seem to have undergone a radical change.

Gen. Walker has had no intimation yet as to the intention of the Government toward himself and his men. Southern members still crowd his rooms, and promise to see him fully indemnified. Dispatches and letters pour in upon him from all sections of the South, extending sympathy and offering material aid.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY ::::::: JANUARY 6, 1858.

The price of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH for the session will be \$1 50—and for the Weekly, 75 cents—invariably in advance.

We can supply extra copies of the Daily Commonwealth put up in wrappers ready for mailing, at two cents a piece. Orders left at the office or with our Reporters, in the Senate and House of Representatives, will be promptly attended to.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

The agony is at last over. Lazarus W. Powell, ex Governor of Kentucky, was on yesterday elected to the United States Senatorship, to succeed Hon. John B. Thompson. The vote stood, for Powell, 60, for Garrett Davis, 54; for Hon. John B. Thompson, 1—Senator Burton voting for Mr. Thompson.

From the best information within our reach we learn that Lazarus W. Powell was born in Henderson, Ky., the 6th of October, 1812, and is therefore in his 46th year. He graduated at St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown, Ky., and afterwards studied law with the celebrated John Rowan. In 1836, when he was just barely eligible, he was elected to the Legislature from his native county, but was defeated for the same office the ensuing year. In 1844 he was the Polk elector for the Congressional district in which he lived, and gained considerable popularity in that locality. In 1848 he ran as the Democratic candidate for Governor against the Hon. John J. Crittenden, but was defeated by an overwhelming majority. For a time his prospects seemed gloomy. He had been politically slaughtered, and had been laid in his sepulchre. But in 1851 he was put in nomination for the Governorship in opposition to his quondam law partner, Hon. Archibald Dixon. This gentleman kindly knocked at his tomb and bade Lazarus come forth, and forthwith he was resurrected. He defeated Mr. Dixon by a small majority, and, being the first Democratic Governor Kentucky had had for many years, although he could not have been elected over any other man in the Whig ranks than his competitor, this triumph at once placed him in a prominent position in the Democratic party. Consequently, when Mr. Crittenden was returned to the United States Senate in 1853, Mr. Powell was voted for by the Democratic members of the Legislature, but was again defeated. He seems never to have had much luck when measured against this Nestor of the Senate, and we will be curious to see how he will compare with him as his colleague in the United States Senate. As he was the first Governor of Kentucky whom the Democrats had elected for many years, so is he also the first United States Senator whom they have elected to Congress. He obtained the nomination for Governor through the friendly exertions of ex Secretary Guthrie, and the caucuses nomination for Senator over the same gentleman—those who would have voted for Guthrie joining in Powell in order to defeat Boyd.

Persons at a distance will be anxious to know why the Democrats of Kentucky preferred Mr. Powell over his competitors. It is not pretended that he is the ablest man in their party in the State, nor even that he is the superior of some of the defeated aspirants. There are several Democrats in the State who, as men of intellect, rank higher than Mr. Powell, but this was not the question taken into consideration. Some Democrats contended that the place was due him, not because of his superior qualifications, but simply because he had once made a hopeless canvass of the State against Mr. Crittenden, and had on a second trial defeated Mr. Dixon. But the fact of the business is, that it was a struggle between "young America" and old fogyism, in which the vigorous limbs of the ambitious and fast young man proved victorious over the flagging strength of decrepid old age. It will be found that Boyd's supporters in the caucus were principally from those districts whose delegates in the Cincinnati Convention voted from the start for Mr. Buchanan for President, while the friends of Powell were the advocates of the claims of Douglas. The contest was between the Administration and the Breckinridge Democrats, and the adherents of young Rhoderick Dhu, as Mr. Jouett once called him, have carried the day. The friends of Mr. Breckinridge have resented the manner in which their gallant young champion has been slighted. They have become chagrined at the idea that he of whom they expected so much cannot even obtain an insignificant clerkship for a personal or political friend, and resolved in turn that no partisan of Mr. Buchanan, as Boyd was known to be, should receive an honorable position at their hands. They have become mortified at the fact that all the empty boasts which they made to the people of Kentucky of the weight which this chivalrous young Ajax of Southern rights would carry with him in the Administration, have been flatly contradicted by the true state of things, and that the great influence which they claimed he would have in the direction of public affairs consists merely in ruling points of order. They have avenged the insults offered to their chief, and now laugh at the impotent rage of the admirers of Mr. Buchanan.

We have before said, and now repeat, that Mr. Powell is less objectionable to us than almost any of his competitors. Socially we have invariably heard him spoken of as a man of many virtues, never carrying his political animosities into the walks of private life. During his term of office as Governor of Kentucky, he won a personal popularity as just as it is universal. His friends are not confined to members of his own political organization, but there are many true Americans who, since a member of their own party could not be chosen, rejoice that such good fortune was in store for Lazarus W. Powell. He is a man of fair attainments and is certainly far superior to the ordinary class of Democratic politicians. Although he will never illuminate the political heavens with the lightning flashes of the genius of Clay, nor pour forth winged words with the matchless eloquence and intimitation of Crittenden, he will, we doubt not, at least sustain the honor and dignity of our fair State.

REPUTATION.—We understand that the ticket in favor of repudiating the city Railroad debt has been elected in Mayville, Kentucky. It is composed entirely of Democrats, at least so we have learned. We had hardly thought that the disgraceful example of Mississippi would ever be followed in Kentucky; but of late it seems that a change has come over our people.

A VOICE FROM THE HIGHLANDS.—There are few who have not read of the border feuds so long waged by the English and Scotch, or who have not perused with rapture the melancholy ballad which celebrates the heroic deeds performed at Chevy Chase. The deadly enmity which, in days long gone by, existed between the Lowlands and Highlands of Scotia have formed the topic of many a chant from the bards of that bonny land, and has thus become familiar with every lass or lad who has read Scott, Burns, or Campbell. But there are few of us who have known that similar state of jealousy existed here in our own Kentucky. We have not only a bitter feeling treasured on the border, between the citizens of the free and slave-holding States, but in Kentucky, we have been informed, there is as bitter a rivalry between certain counties as ever urged on to deeds of blood the followers of Argyle and McGregor. Never did a Highland cow lifter hate more intensely the base manufacturers of Perth, or the industrious and frugal farmer, upon whom he believed "black mail," than does the mountaineer of Kentucky his more fortunate neighbor of the "blue grass" region. The American party has not used its power to do what I conceive to be right. But the counsel of the majority did not prevail, and I assure you that it is a source to me of deep regret.

But the Speaker has decided that it is not now in order to entertain this resolution, and in accordance with the wishes of those Senators who have so nobly battled for the success of our principles, I shall withdraw it, feeling conscious of having discharged my whole duty.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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54 Gold Street, corner of Fulton, N. Y.

JAN. 6, 1858.—It.

SPECIAL NOTICE—TO THE PUBLIC.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider accounts due semi annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

Jan. 2, 1857—2m. T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

Notice.

The committee appointed at a meeting held in Lexington, Ky., for the purpose of drafting a plan for the Locking and Damming of the Kentucky River above Lock No. 5, are requested to meet at the Capital Hotel in Frankfort, on the 6th of January next.

[Dec. 31, 1857—td.]

Great Inducements Offered.

A large and splendid assortment of Dress and Party Silks, just received from Express, by T. S. & J. R. PAGE, St. Clair street, consisting in part of BLUE AND PURPLE SILKS, Velvet Side Stripes, BLUE AND PINK SILKS, Printed Side Stripes, PINE AND WHITE AND GOLD BROCADES, ILLUSI SIDE STRIPES, BLUE AND REAL SILVER LAMA, MELTON AND COTTON HONITON LACE CAPES, VALENCIENNE BRIETLES,

In all of which great bargains are offered to purchasers. Besides the above you will always find a fine assortment of Staple Goods. Call early and get bargains at

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Dec. 28, 1857—4t.

Notice.

An election for President and three Directors of the Frankfort Woolen Company, will be held at the counting room of John Watson & Co., in the city of Frankfort, on the 9th day of January, 1858.

By order of a majority of the

Dec. 19—td. STOCK HOLDERS.

We are requested to announce Major M. D. West, as a candidate for State Librarian.

We are authorized to announce George B. Haasod as a candidate for the office of State Librarian.

[Dec. 15, 1857—td.]

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Notice.

DA. VON MOSCHISZKER, the well known

Oculist and Aviary and sole owner of his celebrated Pantoscopic Glasses is now at the Phoenix Hotel, Lexington. Deafness and all diseases of the Eye which require either medical or surgical operation treated and restored in very few visits. [See Lexington papers.]

Dec. 10, 1857—tf.

Franklin Division, No. 28, S. of T.

Meets every Saturday night in the upper room of the Court House. Members of the Legislature, and other visitors who are Sons of Temperance are cordially invited to attend. By order of the Division.

HENRY WINGATE, W. P.

THOMAS S. PETTITT, Rec. Scribe.

Dec. 8, 1857—tf.

I. O. O. F.

CAPITOL LODGE NO. 6, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday night at 7 o'clock. Transient members are respectfully invited to attend.

J. J. HAMPTON, Rec. Sec'y.

PILGRIM ENCAMPMENT NO. 4, I. O. O. F., meets the second and fourth Thursday nights. Transient members of the Camp are respectfully invited to attend. J. J. HAMPTON, Scrib.

Dec. 9—tf.

Cove Mill Flour.

The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance.

Dec. 4, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE.

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At the COVE MILL, by

Dec. 4, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE.

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First rate article, low for Cash.

Nov. 18, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE & Co.

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NO HUMBUG!—These Goods are sent on commission to be sold at Cost for CASH. We have an arrangement made to order any quality that may be wanted. The ladies are respectfully requested to call and examine at

EVANS' Book and Shoe Store.

Nov. 16—tf.

Servants Wanted!

I WANT TO hire a good Cook and Washer, also a

young House Servant. Those from the country preferred.

H. G. BANTA, Dec. 28, 1857—tf.

Watch Key Lost.

I HAVE LOST A LARGE GOLD WATCH KEY, the case of which is lost. Will a person who has found it please return it to me.

Dec. 22.

A. G. HODGES.

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Dec. 21, 1857—tf. P. DUDLEY.

President of the Board.

* * * Vroom an copy.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL.

THE managers of the Assembly Ball Club respectfully announce a Grand

Fancy Costume Ball at the

Hotel, on the evening of the 13th of

January, 1858, beginning at 8 o'clock. No masks or

dominoes will be admitted into the Ball Room.

E. H. TAYLOR, Pres. HUMPHREY EVANS, Tr.

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